expertise amongst developing Countries in the field of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the FAO has recently taken certain steps for promoting the existing scheme of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Under this the FAO will now meet the expenditure involved in deputing technical experts among developing countries by reimbursing to the releasing Government, the cost of international and internal travel, medical insurance, contribution towards the salary of the expert, payment of daily allowance etc. The country receiving the expert would only be obliged to meet the expenditure on local hospitality.

This programme would be useful and beneficial to all developing member countries including India as it would provide financial support for deputing their scientists and experts to other developing countries to share their knowledge and expertise.

Targets and Achievements of milk production

3267. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for the production of milk and the actual achievement made during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) the target set for the production of milk during the Eighth Plan and the total production of milk in the country so far;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production to achieve the target;

(d) the projections made for the Ninth Plan Period; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During the Seventh Plan, the targets set for milk production and its actual achievement made was 51.0 and 51.4 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The Eighth Plan target set for milk production is 70 million tonnes and the provisional estimated milk production is 60.8 million tonnes during 1993-94.

(c) All round efforts are being made to increase milk production in the country as follows:

(1) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in selected areas;

(2) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds;

(3) Genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of non- descript buffaloes in other areas for improvement in milk yields;

(4) Development of feed and fodder resources;

(5) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme;

(6) Implementation of Operation Flood Programme and

(7) Integrated Dairy Development Scheme in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas.

(d) No projections have yet been made in respect of milk production during the Ninth Plan Period.

(e) Does not arise.

केसर की खेती

3268. श्री सोमपाल: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार केसर की खेती को बढ़ावा देने और इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक इस प्रयोजनार्थ विशेष ऋण उपलब्ध कराने पर विचार कर रह है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजनार्थ कौन-कौन से क्षेत्रों की पहचान की गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम): (क) भारत सरकार मसालों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एकीकृत कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, केसर की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बीज बहु-गुणन भूखण्डों तथा केसर के प्रदर्शन भूखण्डों की स्थापना जैसे उपाय किए जा रहे है।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) केसर उत्पादन में सहायता के लिए योजनागत ऋण के अंतर्गत धनराशि देने वाली बैंकों को पुनर्वित्त सहायता प्रदान करती आ रही है। नाबार्ड द्वारा केसर की खेती के लिए मंजूर की गई वर्तमान इकाई लागत 7,500 रूपये प्रति आधा एकड़ है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्र के रूप में कश्मीर की शिनाख्त की गई है।

Fish Production in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

3269. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total fish production in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how much out of this is fresh water and saline water fish;

(c) how much fish can be stored in cold storages;

(d) how much fish is exported and how much is sold for domestic consumption; and

(e) what steps are being taken to boost fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The total fish production (provisional) in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94 is given below:

(In thousand Tonnes)

	Inland (fresh water)	Marine (Saline water)	Total
Maharashtra	83.22	350.23	433.45
Uttar Pradesh	132.37	—	132.37

(c) In Maharashtra, 17232 tonnes of fish can be stored in cold storages at present. In Uttar Pradesh, five fish marketing units have been sanctioned by the Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94 with a total storage capacityof 95 tonnes.

(d) The export of fish from Maharashtra during 1993 is 57344 tonnes (product weight) and the remaining is for domestic consumption. In Uttar Pradesh the entire fish produced is used for domestic consumption.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to increase the fish production include 1) expansion of aquaculture through Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) and Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) and 2) development of coastal marine fisheries through motorisation of traditional craft, introduction of intermediate craft for exploitation of pelagic fishery resources, mariculture & artificial reefs for resource enhancement, reimbursement of central excise duty on high speed diesel oil for small, mechanised fishing vessels below 20 m length and development of infrastructure through the construction of major & minor fishery harbours and fish landing centres.

Varieties of Jowar

3270. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the varieties of Jowar developed by the Agricultural Research Organisations (like the ICAR) in our country during the last three years;

(b) whether the varieties of such Jowar have been put to a large scale production; and

(c) if so, state the variety which is most productive alongwith its production during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) the names of the varieties of Jowar developed in the country during the last three years are PVK 400 (SPV 860), Palyur, GJ 38, CSV 15 (SPV 946), SSV 84, COH 4 (SPH 506), CSH 14, CSH 13 R, K 10, CSV 14 R, HES 4, NTJ 2, JJ 741.

(b) and (c) These varieties are under different stages of seed production *i.e.* Breeder, Foundation and certified seeds, before supply to the farmers. Among these CSH-14 and CSH-13 R are most productive hybrids for kharif and Rabi respectively.